

April 1894



# OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN

Issued monthly. VOL. I. No. 5.

MRS. OLIVE L. ORCUTT, Publisher.

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# OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN.

VOLUME I.

APRIL 1894.

NUMBER 5.

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## ABOUT TREES.

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It seems a pitiful thing to starve a tree to death. Either a comely tree valuable for its grateful shade, or a fruit-bearing tree which naturally has its life more quickly exhausted than a shade tree, but it seems that it is often done by the following from 'Garden and Forest' about the longevity of trees: "The life of a tree depends upon the amount of nourishment it can obtain from the soil, and, this being an uncertain quantity, it is impossible to fix the length of life of any given species. Trees like Oaks, Hickories, Walnuts and Chestnuts, with long deep roots penetrating into the sub-soil are able to obtain a greater amount of food than trees with roots which remain near the surface of the soil, like the Elm, Alder or Pine, and, therefore, as a rule are longer-lived. A White Oak might live in good soil for centuries, or it might exhaust the plant-food within reach of its roots in a comparatively short time, and then perish. Theroretically, a tree furnished with nourishment and guarded from accident might live indefinitely, as it renews itself every year by a fresh layer of wood just inside the bark, the death of the interior of the trunk making no difference to it; and the only real reasons why trees do not live forever are found in the exhaustion of the soil in which they grow and their liability to destruction by storms of wind, lightning and other vicissitudes to which they are subjected."

The above suggests that the Cedars of Lebanon that flourished in the days of King David may still be living on and on, as their own foliage or that of other trees might furnish nourishment for their roots. But it may be there is a natural difference in the length of the life of trees as well as in animals.

A young lady walking with a sister in her father's garden and eating cherries, inserted one of the cherry stones in the center of a decayed stump. Forthwith sprang up a tree and bore cherries of which she partook before her wedding day; and not many years later it had gone to decay and not a vestige of it could be found in that attractive home garden.

Locust trees that were planted fifty years ago in a flourishing New England village, grew rapidly, produced their lovely and fragrant racemes of flowers for a few summers and then the trees went to decay, were removed and sugar maple trees were planted in their place, which have now grown to such proportions that sugar is made from some of them by their owners or their neighbors.

E. E.

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### WILDWOOD FLOWERS.

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What child in New England who does not know the thrill of pleasure given to its whole being when allowed for the first time in early spring to go to the woods. In Vermont the trillium is one of the first large flowers to greet the eye. Some are of a dark red or purple hue while others are much more delicate, a blush white with dainty spots of roseate pink.

Claytonias or "spring beauties," as they are commonly called, lovely anemones or windflowers were also brought from the green woods where the maple trees were putting on their first delicate shade of color. And the catkins of the willows were very attractive to little fingers as by the brookside they nodded to their image in the waters that, loosened from the hill-tops, refreshed all the foliage on their banks.

The odor of the trillium is to some rather unpleasant. A little child carried to his school teacher a hand full of them which his mother had admired and commended him for gathering; but the teacher instead of being delighted with them as he had confidently expected, promptly threw them out of the window, thereby flinging with them his child-like trust and affection. It is one of the sorrows that childhood meets too soon—that of not being appreciated.

No flowers that greet the morning light on the Pacific Coast,



not even California's state flower, can have the charm of New England's "first green things growing," since the contrast of frost and snow-banks with the apple blossoms of May greet us not.



The trilliums of California are much larger than the eastern species. There are two kinds found in east Asia; but the largest number, about a dozen, are found in the Atlantic states.

E. E.

#### MORE ABOUT FUNGI.

Professor W. G. Farlow, in a late number of 'Garden and Forest,' after speaking of Puff-balls, Truffles, Movels, and giving the habits of each, says:

1. Avoid all fungi in the bottom stage, since in their unexpanded condition, poisonous species may be easily mistaken for edible species.

2. Avoid all fungi which have around the stalk (stipe) a sac-like or scaly envelope (volva).

3. Avoid all fungi having a milky juice, unless the milk is reddest.

4. Avoid all fungi in which the cap (pileus) is thin in proportion to the gills, and in which the gills are nearly all of equal length, especially if the pileus is bright-colored.

5. Avoid all tube-bearing fungi in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken, or where the mouths of the tubes are reddish.

6. In the case of other tube-bearing fungi, experiment with great caution.

7. Avoid those fungi which have a sort of spider-web or flocculent ring round the upper part of the stalk.

8. Never eat fungi of any kind in which the flesh has begun to decay, even slightly.

9. Remember that the popular belief that if a fungus has a surface which can easily be peeled off, or that, if while being cooked it does not blacken a silver spoon, it is not poisonous, is absolutely erroneous."

It may be added that steeping in milk or vinegar does not destroy the poisonous properties of fungi, except in certain cases, and even then the milk or vinegar must not be eaten. On the other hand, some species become apparently more dangerous by cooking with milk or vinegar.

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From the San Diegan Sun of February, under the heading San Marcos, we quote Mrs. Bayard Taylor, Kennott Square, Philadelphia, has ten of her twenty-four acre tract planted to olives. The Miner Crawford and Whitaker of Philadelphia, who own a ten acre tract in the Richland district have had a five acre peach orchard planted, with a row of olives on the street.

The attempt to make a necklace from South American mummy eyes, which really were the eyes of fishes, was frustrated because the workmen were poisoned while manipulating them. They were readily polished and the necklace was intended for the wife of W. E. Curtis, says an exchange.

'Willfulness,' says P. A. Tarbox, is really the want of well-ordered will.'

## WITH THE EDITOR.

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Through an unfortunate oversight the little sketch "Only a Beam of Sunshine" in our last issue was not credited as it should have been to our valued correspondent, Our Times.

A letter from Sister Gracious whose racy pen enlivens the pages of this number, says "OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN came to hand with its suggestive title. If it is the means of getting us into the gardens and keeping us there two hours a day at least, it will be doing missionary work."

Great preparations are being made for the Woman's Congress which is to be held auxiliary to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, sessions commencing Monday morning April 30, and closing Sunday evening May 6. The purpose of the congress is well stated in the words of the President, Mrs. John Vance Cheney, who in her preliminary address says: "This congress is proposed for the purpose of bringing together representative women of the Pacific coast who have attained distinction in any line of worthy activity, for the strength, stimulus and encouragement to be gained by them and their hearers. Such a congress should present the history of woman's development and progress on this coast, her present status as an acknowledged factor in art, science and religion, and her potent influence in civil, social and domestic life. Every living question pertaining to the education, employment and advancement of women may be discussed in this congress, and the woman's view be given on every issue affecting humanity, or the home, the church, the state and her own function in these institutions.

The editor of OUT OF DOORS FOR WOMEN recently had the pleasure of meeting the distinguished botanists Prof. C. S. Sargent and Wm. F. Canby. Prof. Sargent has recently returned from Japan where he procured many seeds and rare trees for the Arnold arboretum, though this is his first trip to the Pacific coast.

A Texas reader says: "I am much pleased with your little magazine and wish for it a long and prosperous life, of that there is little doubt if you keep up the standard of your articles which

are both lucid and instructive. I hope in the near future you will give an article on yuccas; particularly on their uses and possible profits as fibre plants. Also the uses, demand and best market for peach pits. I think both these subjects would be greatly appreciated by many women who would be only too glad to utilize what they already have, but are handicapped for want of the proper knowledge.' Are there any of our readers who can supply this requested information? Dr. Trelease, of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, tells us that the fruit of the kind having pulpy carpels is more or less used for food, and that the Mexicans make cordage of the fibres of the leaves and use the root stocks as a substitute for soap. Some years since the proprietors of an English newspaper established a mill in the home of one of the true yuccas intending to make paper pulp from its wood; but the enterprise was shortly abandoned.

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The Woman's Congress which is to be held this month (April) at San Francisco, auxiliary to the Midwinter Fair, numbers in its advisory council several San Diego women; among them Mrs. Flora Kimball, Miss Kate Sessions and Mrs. Olive Eddy Orcutt.

A pillow of hops is recommended to the sleepless. But undoubtedly pleasant exercise in the open air would most generally supplant the necessity. The odor and care of plants often brings pleasant dreams.

A red-letter day is a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holy days, or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with a red letter.

A writer in Garden and Forest says: Wire netting is invaluable for many cases in the garden, and especially where a low trellis is needed.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson is said to prefer spending her time in her Samoan flower garden to spending it in the pursuit of literature.

Rome was supplied from twenty-five large aqueducts, which brought 50,000,000 cubic feet of water daily into the city.

The camphor tree in Japan has attained a diameter of fifteen feet.



## NOTES.

*Acacia Farnesiana* has been recommended to us by one high in authority among plant lovers, as an unusually sweet scented and quick growing shrub which will resist drouth.

*Mammillaria micromeris*, the daintiest of little plants, is a cactus, as its delicate lace work of gray spines would indicate to even the casual observer. Our specimen bloomed recently; at least we suppose it did, since it now bears two beautiful red berries on its snowy tip. The blossoms were microscopical, however.

One of the head lines in the March Success, reads: "California.—A Mighty Conservatory." Very true. And with departments with temperature suited to the development of almost every known plant.

A New York florist is experimenting with shipping cut flowers to London. A box of "American Beauty" roses picked at the exact moment when they would unfold a little in the dark, were placed in the ice box of a ship, which would be seven days en route, and sent to Ada Rehan, so says the Detroit Free Press.

A well known San Diego rose grower has customers in Arizona to whom he sends cut flowers regularly, and now a Santa Barbara firm announce their intention of making a specialty of supplying eastern florists during the winter season with orange blossoms, acacias, roses etc.

Mrs. Ellen L. Platt, of New York, wife of an ex-senator, is said to be one of the most successful orange growers in Florida; giving her personal supervision to the work during the greater part of the year.

Our season has been so late and cold that there is still plenty of time for planting. Even shrubs and trees may be put out if given particular attention.

At Encinitas, California, during the boom days, the enterprising citizens planted on each side of most of their streets, trees thirty or forty feet apart; principally eucalyptus and acacia. Today the visitor to the little village is filled with delight as he enters the town from any direction, for the sweet scent of the

masses of blossoms on the acacias fill the air, while the eucalyptus do their duty in shading the roadside.

At Del Mar also, the one permanent benefit derived from those early days of "the San Diego boom," was the planting of groves of eucalyptus of several hundreds of thousands on the broken mesas and hill tops.

And now let us ask have you planted even one tree of any sort this season? If you have not there is yet time, and every tree planted this spring will help towards the general prosperity we all desire for our beloved county.

Admirers of cacti, with their peculiar and eccentric growth, will find *Rhipsalis Mesembryanthemoides* very interesting.

Every garden has, (or should have), a corner devoted to old fashioned posies, such as daisies, violets, bachelor's buttons, and larkspurs. Try them and see what pleasant reminiscences will be called forth from every visitor.

Our grandmother in all probability enjoyed only the dark blue, and the white and the pink larkspurs in all their brilliant array, but we can have the exquisite cardinal spikes also (*delphinium cardinalis*), and if your seedsman has failed to include it among his stock he is behind the times, for it is as old as the California hills from which it sprung, and lovely enough to have been the favorite flower of Ramona or *her* grandmother.

OUR TIMES.

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Before us lies a copy of the address, "Is Legislation Needed for Women?" by Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig; read before the Women's Parliament of Southern California which convened at Los Angeles last fall. The address is of the sort which tends to bring the movement into the consideration of thoughtful people. It is not the voice of a child crying peevishly for the moon, but is simply the candid opinion of an earnest capable woman who knows she is man's equal and says so; who knows that she should have the same privileges while bearing the same burdens and says so. "Allow woman" she says, "to follow her tastes as man follows his. Endow her with the voting power and allow her to be the judge as to whether she shall use that power."

DO IT YOURSELF.

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I found my neighbor, one morning in early spring, leaning over her front fence with a worried look, and I asked what was the matter.

"I am looking for a man," said she, "and as usual, when you want one, he isn't there. I have received a package of choice roses from the florist, and they ought to go into the ground today."

"Dig up the bed yourself," said I. "A strong healthy woman should not be always waiting for a man to do such things for her."

"But I'm ashamed to be seen with a spade," said she.

"Exactly," said I, "and here is another slave to Dame Fashion." My friend laughed. "Put on a short calico dress," I continued, "and leave your corsets hanging over a chair; I will lend you my light spade, made on purpose for women, and see if your roses are not soon in the ground in fine style. I'll bring over with the spade my gardening apron, made of ticking with large pockets, and daintily finished off with red braid; you will look so pretty in your spading costume, you will want your picture taken."

I went over in the evening and found her watering the roses.

"It was delightful," said she, "I felt like a bird, when the corsets were off, and I had on short skirts; and I shall spend two hours a day in the garden, and throw gentility to the winds. Its women's clothes," she added, "that keep them from out door work; when they find out that they can look pretty, even in loose waists and short skirts, then there will be a change."

SISTER GRACIOUS.

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THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

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J. J. Audubon, under date of August 4, 1833 on the coast of Labrador, remarks:

"It is wonderful how quickly every living thing in this region, whether animal or vegetable, attains its growth. In six weeks I have seen the eggs laid, the birds hatched, and their first moult half gone through; their association into flocks begin, and preparations for leaving the country.

“That the Creator should have ordered that millions of diminutive, tender creatures, should cross spaces of country, in all appearance a thousand times more congenial for all their purposes, to reach this poor, desolate and deserted land, to people it, as it were for a time, and to cause it to be enlivened with the songs of the sweetest of the feathered musicians, for only two months at most, and then, by the same extraordinary instinct, should cause them all to suddenly abandon the country, is as wonderful as it is beautiful and grand.

“Six weeks ago this whole country was one sheet of ice; the land was covered with snow, the air was filled with frost, and subject to incessant storms, and the whole country a mass of apparently useless matter. Now the grass is abundant and of a rich growth, the flowers are met with at every step, insects fill the air and the fruits are ripe, the sun shines and its influence is as remarkable as it is beautiful; the snow banks appear as if about to melt, and here and there is something of a summer look. But in thirty days all is over; the dark northern clouds will come down on the mountains; the rivulets and pools, and the bays themselves will begin to freeze; weeks of snow-storms will follow and change the whole covering of these shores and country, and Nature will assume not only a sleeping state, but one of desolation and death! Wonderful! Wonderful!”

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### THE VALUE OF RUNNING WATER.

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Damascus is the oldest city in the world, and the reason for its still being in existence is given by Howsen as follows: “Among the rock and brushwood at the base of Antilibanus are the fountains of a copious and perennial stream, which loses itself in a desert lake. But before it reaches this boundary it has distributed its channels over the intermediate space and left a wide area behind it, rich with prolific vegetation. By Greek writers the stream is called the river of gold, and this stream is the inestimable unexhausted treasure of Damascus. The desert is a fortification around Damascus. The river is its life. It is drawn out into watercourses and spread in all directions. For



miles around it is wilderness of gardens, gardens with roses among the tangled shrubberies and with fruit on the branches overhead. Everywhere among the trees the murmur of unseen rivulets is heard. Even in the city, which is in the middle of the garden, the clear rushing of the current is a perpetual refreshment. Every dwelling has its fountain. And at night, when the sun has set behind Mount Lebanon, the lights of the city are seen flashing on the water."

Lamartine said Damascus was a predestined capital. From the time of Naaman and the Hebrew captive, to our own days, the praise of its beauty is celebrated by every traveler.

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## SOCIETIES.

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### THE IMPULSE THEY GIVE TO KNOWLEDGE AND ITS DIFFUSION.

History records the meeting of poets and courtiers in the reign of Charles the second, or about 1669, uniting with a scientific company, to which the king gave the title of the "Royal Society." It became the prevailing fashion to attend the meeting of this society. Statesmen like Lord Somers felt honored by being chosen its president. This definite establishment marks the opening of a great age of scientific discovery in England. The Observatory rose at Greenwich, modern astronomy began with the observations of Flamsteed. His successor, Halley, undertook the investigation of the tides, of comets, and of terrestrial magnetism. Hooke improved the microscope. Boyle became the founder of experimental chemistry. Woodward was the founder of mineralogy. John Ray the first to raise zoology to the rank of a science. Modern Botany began with his "History of Plants" and the researches of others.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation in 1666, but his new theory of the universe was not revealed to the world, until sixteen years afterwards.

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The coffee plant is a native of this region, being found wild in large quantities within forty miles of San Diego. Its cultivation is an assured success.

## IN THE HEART OF THE WOODS.

SELECTED by L. M. S.

Such beautiful things in the heart of the woods!  
 Flowers, and ferns, and the soft green moss;  
 Such love of the birds in the solitudes,  
 Where the swift wings glance and the tree tops toss;  
 Space of silence, swept with song,  
 Which nobody hears but the God above;  
 Space where myriad creatures throng,  
 Sunning themselves in His guarding love.

Such safety and peace in the heart of the woods,  
 Far from the city's dust and din.  
 Where passion nor hate of man intrudes,  
 Nor fashion nor folly has entered in,  
 Deeper than hunter's trail has gone,  
 Glimmers the tarn where the wild deer drink;  
 And fearless and free comes the gentle fawn,  
 To peep at herself o'er the grassy brink.

Such pledges of love in the heart of the woods,  
 For the Maker of all things keeps the last,  
 And over the tiny floweret broods,  
 With care that of ages has never ceased.  
 If he care for these, will he not care for thee—  
 Thee, wherever thou art to-day?  
 Child of an infinite Father, see;  
 And safe in such gentlest keeping stay.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

## MUSIC IN THE OPEN AIR.

Who of the dwellers in the beautiful city of San Diego by the sea, has not enjoyed the instrumental music at the "band stand" on the plaza?

And is not the melody of the human voice more exquisite than any other thing by which the circumambient air is stirred? The

grandest music I ever heard was in the open air when all the congregation joined in "Coronation."

A young lady of my acquaintance who was herself one of Nature's gifted ones in song, often remarked that to her ears the sweetest music was the sound of a horse's hoofs as it crossed a bridge. That was surely music in the open air. And what drum, bagpipe, organ or piano can give the sweetness of the dancing brook through the budding forest in spring time? Or of the delicate note of the happy bird, that grateful free musician? Even the tree-frog has been admired for its gift of open air music, as is indicated by the following written by Dr. Livinstone during his third visit to Africa:

"As I sat in the rain a little tree-frog about half an inch long leaped on a grassy leaf and began a tune as loud as many birds, and very sweet; it was surprising to hear so much music from so small a musician.

No pen of a ready writer,  
Upon that rainy day,  
Had the tree-frog wherewith to send  
His fame upon its way.

One gift it had and poured it forth  
With grace unknown to art;  
Sweet and clear was its little song,  
And touched a poet's heart.

And he who now in Westminster  
Among its kings is laid,  
Has record left of the music  
The cheerful hyla played.

From this we learn that noblest souls  
Hold Nature's works most dear;  
On every page the impress find  
That God Himself is near.

And the desponding to, may know  
Their gifts however small;  
Uses in this wide universe  
There are for each and all.

E. E.

## OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

THE physical culture of the coming generation is quite properly attracting more and more attention. We have cause to recognize the fact that many of the mental and moral virtues can scarcely co-exist with bodily ill health; that success comes to the best fitted. We had a false idea once that we must win whether able or not, and that idea led us on in a mad race for wealth and position. Thousands upon thousands fell by the way. But as a nation we are laying hold upon a better thought. We are training our young people to aim not so much to succeed as to become fitted to succeed. Hence the cry for physical culture.

The gymnasium for a time was shunned. The better class was prejudiced against it because of what it had been, the sportsman's haunt, a place where one would acquire an abnormal strength in some one set of muscles, or perhaps court death in an attempt to do so. A recent article in Lippincott's Magazine by Wilton Tournier mentions this fact, and also explains what the well conducted gymnasium of today is. Sufficient study has been given the subject so that it is possible to conduct an exercise which shall give cultivation to every part of the body, with no undue strain upon any one part. The young and the middle-aged are recommended to spend an hour daily, in one of these well conducted gymnasiums. The writer's concluding words are for those who cannot, or are unwilling to do this, but who would yet accept and use a few hints for the building up of the body at home. He says:

"For strengthening and developing the legs, nothing can be better than walking. A simple exercise which all can practice, is that of breathing. When the breathing capacity is increased, the general health is improved. For the breathing exercise, throw the head up, the shoulders back, and the chest out; inflate the lungs through the nose until full; then exhale quickly until the lungs are empty, and finish with long drawn inspirations. This should be done, if possible, out of doors. For strengthening and developing the upper part of the body, a pair of light dumb-bells is needed. Physical exercise should be taken regularly and continued through life. It is a remedy against many of the diseases prevalent at this time. I urge all who desire strength, health and beauty to take plenty of out door exercise in addition to the home or gymnasium exercises. Out door exercises help to the development of the respiratory organs."

Lemons were used by the Romans to keep moths from their garments, and in the time of Pliny they were considered an excellent poison. They are natives of Asia.—Good Housekeeping.

Pineapples are receiving a good deal of attention in San Diego county at this time. Having withstood the present cold winter there is little doubt as to their successful culture here. In some of the frostless land in the higher altitudes they should be a valuable crop.



## THE LESSON OF THE LILIES.

BY HENRY M. KING, D. D.

Christ, the Author of the natural world, would have us go to school to it and to Him. We are all children, needing instruction, and the world of beauty and of life is the great kindergarten. Every object in nature has its lessons for us: the wild-flower of the field, the shell that opens its purple beauty beneath the sea, and the star that gleams in the infinite space above us. Wherever we look, whatever we touch, we find wisdom written for our learning. The whole universe of material things is inscribed all over with moral and spiritual truths.

He who made the lilies made us. He who originated the life of a flower, and clothed it with glory as with a garment, originated the life of man, and has provided for its growth, its maturity, and its glorious perfection. Leave your doubts and speculations, your narrow schoolhouses, full of care and uncertainty and the imperfect teachings of human instructors, and go out into the fields, where the text-book of nature lies open before you with illuminated pages, painted by the skillful hand of the Almighty, and containing the thoughts of infinite wisdom.

"Consider the lilies of the field," not simply how beautiful they are, the brilliance and variety of their coloring, and the grace and perfection of their form. That is only the artistic, the æsthetic lesson which they teach. But consider "how they grow." He who goes no farther in his study of a flower than admiration of its beautiful tints, its delicate fragrance, and its graceful structure, or even its accurate classification, is only a superficial student. There are deep moral and spiritual lessons which are taught

us by its lengthening stem, its opening petals, and its maturing life. Who made it? Who originated its life and drew the primal design which each separate plant unconsciously and without deviation fulfills? Who watched over it and cared for it during all its helpless existence? The true student of nature is a student of God and of providence, and never communes with a rose, a lily, or a violet without hearing the teaching of wisdom that has to do with faith, the infinite purpose, the divine providence, and the growth of the soul. How dull are our preceptions, that the face of nature does not always suggest to us the face of God; that the voices of nature do not always come to us freighted with moral and spiritual wisdom, and that every flower that blooms does not unfold to us the tender care and loving providence of our Heavenly Father!

This was the lesson which Christ pointed out to his toiling, spinning, anxious disciples: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow." Admire their beauty and fragrance as much as you will; but do not stop there. Go deeper than that, for they are more than the expression of an artist's taste and skill. They are the blushing evidence of God's love and gracious, providential care over you. Oh! ye anxious, worrying, troubled ones, turn your eyes upon these way-side preachers. "They toil not, neither do they spin." There has been no weary weaving of those perfect petals, and no anxious, toilsome spinning of that graceful stem. They have come forth, clothed with a more than regal beauty, from the great noiseless loom of nature, which has been set in motion and has been kept in motion by your Father's will and strength. "Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-mor-

row is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Christ's great lesson applies to the temporal concerns of life, and is a needed admonition against over-anxiety of mind, against borrowing trouble for the future, and a needed encouragement (how much needed we all know) to a calm, trustful, strengthening faith in God, whose providence is so minute, and whose care extends to even the lily and the sparrow.—Chicago Standard.

honesuckles are just as pretty but not so hardy.

The Trumpet vine or *Bignonia* is another that climbs rapidly and its blossoms are well worth the space allotted to it.

The *Wistaria* is perfectly hardy, a good bloomer and a vigorous grower, but its tendency to spread or sprout up from the roots, keeps one constantly at war with it and renders it almost undesirable.

### FLOWERING VINES.

Perhaps a few words in regard to vines would be helpful to some one who is wishing not only to grow flowers but to arrange them in such a manner as shall make our homes seem more home like.

There is nothing that brightens up the odd corners of our yards like vines. An old unsightly wood shed can easily be made an object of beauty by planting a few vines around it.

The American Ivy which can be had by any of us who will take the trouble to visit the woods and secure one, is a rapid climber, fastening itself as it goes and nothing can be more beautiful than a building covered with its bright, dark green foliage, unless it be the same building in autumn when the green leaves are turned to red.

We who live in northern Iowa have found by sad experience that hardy climbing roses are nothing but dead roses after the severe winters which are so usual here.

Among the more common vines the Red Coral honeysuckle is not to be overlooked. It is perfectly hardy and from early spring till late fall it is a mass of bright red blossoms. The other

If you want flowers, I would say grow clematis and if you desire vines I would say the same thing. Plant them in the most favored spot on your lawn or let them run over a stump in the back yard—it is all the same, they are beautiful anywhere. *Jackmanii* with its purple flowers is continuously in bloom and makes rapid growth. *Henryii* with flowers shaped the same but of a pure white is hardly as vigorous a grower but flowers profusely. *Coccinea* has smaller red flowers. There are many clematis all of which are valuable as climbers, but space forbids numeration.

In planting vines do not omit the sweet pea. It is always a favorite, but many do not know that in a shady place it can be induced to grow to a height of ten feet. I have seen it growing by the north side of a house and the fragrant blossoms hung over the window.—Western Garden.

In raising tomatoes where it is necessary to water most of the summer, it is a good plan to set out a few in the cans in which they were started in the house or hot-bed. The cans should have perforations in the bottom to allow the roots to go through. Then when watering pour the water in the can; in that way the roots get thoroughly watered.

# PATENTS

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